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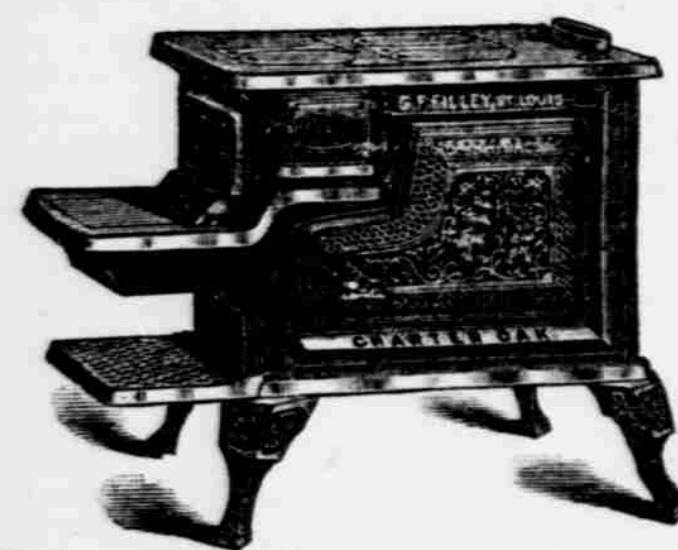
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HARDWARE

Fence Wire, Table and Pocket Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Conclusion of the Convention in Session at Fayette, Missouri.

Fayette, Mo., Aug. 30.—The convention of the Christian church of Missouri concluded its business at noon to-day. The first hour was taken up with retrospective talks by aged preachers, who began their ministry when sermons two and three hours long were common. Resolutions were adopted tendering thanks to the citizens of Fayette for their hospitality; to the M. E. church South for the use of the chapel; to railroads for favors; to the press for faithful reports, and to various officials of the convention. George Platenburg read obituaries of distinguished brethren who had died within the year, Dr. W. T. Jordan, Samuel Low, Harrison Turner, C. K. Derritt, Bird Smith. Dr. A. Proctor read the obituary of Mrs. Margaret Carter, of Columbia. The young men's convention of Christian Endeavor, held last year in Philadelphia and attended by 6,500 delegates, is to be held at St. Louis next year, and to it 8,000 delegates are chosen.

The annual convention of the Christian churches of Missouri is to be at Cameron the first Tuesday after the first Sunday in October. The next general convention of the entire neighborhood of the United States is to begin its sessions about October 20, 1890, at Louisville, Ky. Missouri is entitled to 30 delegates, who, in part, were nominated to-day. Dr. Alexander Proctor, a disciple, who received inspiration from Alexander Campbell, the founder of this church, delivered the final sermon. At the meeting the day before the educational committee expressed gratification at the success of Woodland College, Inde-

pendence Daughters' College, Platte City Christian College, Columbia Christian University, Nevada and Plattsburg College. The committees recommended that steps be taken for the removal of the Female Orphans' Home, destroyed by fire last year, from Camden Point to the locality offering the highest and best bid. This was earnestly discussed by T. P. Haley, S. C. Woodson, F. W. Allen and others, after which the recommendation was disapproved by the convention. Through J. H. Garrison the committee for securing an endowment with which to found a university for ministerial education reported that it was legally incorporated for receiving such endowment donations of every kind, and was empowered to secure a charter for the proposed institution. The highest and best bid—none being considered involving less than \$250,000 endowment—would obtain the location. Buildings costing not less than \$50,000 are proposed.

—Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1864.—Messrs. J. & C. Maguire: The agents of this commission have distributed largely in the army Maguire's Benne Plant, and find it the best of all remedies for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. J. G. FORMAN, Sec. West San. Com.

Too Many Wives.

Gainesville, Tex., August 31.—Deputy Marshal Carr arrested yesterday at Johnsonville, Chickasaw Nation, a Deputy United States Marshal named Thomas Ikes who has been working for the Muskogee Court. He is charged with bigamy. It is alleged that Ikes has three young wives in various parts of the Chickasaw Nation, and has never been divorced from any of them. Ikes will be taken to Paris, Tex., to-morrow for trial.

—Faults of digestion cause disorders of the liver, and the whole system becomes deranged. Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla perfects the process of digestion and assimilation, and thus makes pure blood.

RAILWAY SPIKES.

—General Roadmaster Rockwell is on the sick list.

—S. S. Whitehead of the M. K. & T., auditor's office went to Kansas City last evening.

—In the near future the Missouri Pacific will be extended from Newton to Marquette, Kansas.

—The ten-thousandth locomotive built at the Baldwin works was recently sent to the Northern Pacific.

—F. L. Schaub the M. K. & T., store-keeper for the road department came up from Parsons last evening.

—J. M. Scott, chief clerk in the M. K. & T. general roadmasters office, accompanied by Mrs. Scott, will leave for Virginia this week to spend a short vacation.

—The changes in the Santa Fe has already caused a strong advance in the market price of the stock, it having scored a net gain of 5 cents on the dollar since the changes were announced.

—B. W. Vedder, of Sedalia, Mo., chairman of the engineers of the Missouri Pacific system, was in the city last Saturday, and went west on Sunday's train.—Council Grove, Kan., Republican.

—L. A. Sheward, one of the new postal clerks on the Sedalia and Denison run, has resigned and will make his last trip to-day. He will return to Parsons where he owns a printing outfit, and start a daily republican paper.

—Gen. Traffic Manager Waldo, of the M. K. & T., was at Kansas City yesterday. He has accepted Gov. Francis' appointment as a member of the committee to secure the World's fair at St. Louis.

—Train No. 16 from Kansas City, had a car filled with G. A. R. men from Sedalia, Mo. Mr. I. G. Graham, a "Q" engine r, much surprised the party by walking in on them, Mr. Graham was formerly of Sedalia.—Galesburg Republican.

—The engine which was destroyed in the wreck on the M. K. & T. near Schell City last week was one of the new Baltwins lately received by that road, and is a total loss. The engineer and fireman were former employees of the "Q" and this was their first trip on the M. K. & T.

—Sam J. Sackett formerly one of the best known passenger conductors on the M. K. & T., died at Purcell, I. T., last week with consumption. Sackett made his home at Parsons. About 2 years ago the railway officials claimed that he did not return a certain fare which he had collected for the passage of a lady from Labette City to Parsons, six miles, and discharged him. He was offered his old position on the Lake Shore, but he declined it as he was determined to clear up the charge of dishonesty. He brought suit in the Grayston Texas court for \$25,000. He refused all offers to compromise unless it included a withdrawal of the charge against him and a reinstatement to his old position. His death will stop the proceedings.

STRUNG UP.

A Mob Takes a Murderer From Jail and Finishes Him.

Charleston, W. Va., August 31.—About 3 o'clock this morning a mob took John Turner from the jail at Fayette Station, Fayette county, and hung him to a tree, about half a mile from the jail building. Turner, who is a colored man, shot and killed Charles Walker, an estimable and popular white citizen of Fayette county, at Rush Run, about six weeks ago. The death of Walker greatly excited the people, and for a short while after the commission of the crime there were many threats of lynching. The feeling seemed to have entirely died out, however, and consequently when a mob of 100 men suddenly appeared before the jail at 2 o'clock this morning they created a general surprise. The presence of the mob was not suspected until the jail had been entirely surrounded, pickets being stationed in the streets to keep away any chance visitors from among the visitors of the town. This precaution taken, the leaders of the mob aroused Jailer McVey and demanded the keys. The demand was refused, when four men, armed with sledges and cold chisels, stepped forward and began work on the jail door. Two minutes of this sort of thing induced McVey to hand over the keys and the mob rushed into the building and began a search for Turner. There were eight or ten colored men in the cells, and Turner could not be identified, as no one would point him out. The mob drove the prisoners to one end of the corridor, covered them with half a hundred rifles and revolvers and gave them five minutes to hand over the murderer. In less than half the time Turner was in their hands, and was then taken half mile away and strung up to a limb. The mob then marched to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, stopped and boarded the vestibule train and dropped off at various points within twenty miles of Fayette Station. None of the mob have so far been identified, but all are presumed to have come from the vicinity of Rush Run where Walker lived.

China's Turn.

London, Aug. 30.—Shanghai dispatch to the Standard says: "Intense excitement prevails among the Americans residing here in consequence of news received from Peking that prominent Chinese officials have petitioned the government for the expulsion of all Americans from the country. It is reported that Prince Chun, the father of the emperor, is advocating the expulsion of Americans."

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMANLY ECONOMIES.

How Some of the Sex Manage to Dress Well and Hide Their Poverty.

New York, Aug. 30.—(Correspondence.)—People have such different ideas of what constitutes poverty! The ideas as to what is poverty, or what is not, are equally various and multitudinous. As "what is one man's meat is another man's poison," so what is poverty to one man is riches to another, and so it is with women. The girl who is brought up with a maid and who has never taken a stitch in her life would probably feel like a beggar and degraded in her own eyes if compelled to dismiss her maid and do an occasional bit of sewing for herself. And yet she might still have a handsome income. Everything is comparative, after all, and people are rich or poor only compared to what they have been.

Every one hears of cases where people think themselves poor, that really seem absurd in the face of actual poverty. It was said of Mrs. Gaines, during her long lawsuit, that she was so poor she occupied a hall bedroom and washed out her own laces. The hall bedroom sounded poor, but many a rich woman washes her own lace from choice, rather than trust them out of her sight; and many a woman not rich would be willing to wash any amount of lace if she could only own it. And then there was the man who lost so much money that he was obliged to take his family to Europe to economize, because he found it impossible to live in this country on \$17,000 a year. Another family, who lived in the country in considerable style, lost a good deal of money, and were so reduced that they could afford to keep only twelve servants. In their own eyes they were actually poor and to be pitied. And then there is the woman who felt reduced to beggary because her husband could no longer afford to let her send to Europe for her gowns. Another instance is that of a young married couple of moderate means, who, coming to New York to live, before actually settling down tried the experiment of living in lodgings and going to different restaurants for their meals. The young wife's sister thought it a beggarly way to live, and said that she "never thought her sister would have to walk the streets for bread." This is one way of looking at it.

But these cases cannot be called poverty. Actual poverty—the poverty that many refined and cultivated persons are compelled to endure—is a long way off from such imitation poverty as this. Genteel poverty, so called—the hardest of all to endure, for it necessitates a keeping up of appearances—seems to fall so often upon delicate, proud, refined women, and their economies are more than pathetic—they are tragic. There is the elderly woman who was brought up in luxury, but whose income has become so reduced that she can just live on it, in a country town, with the closest economy, and washing—not her laces, but linen collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs and stockings. Her dress, ordinarily, is of the cheapest material, and very simply made, often by herself. She will have one handsome gown, the gift of a relative, that will do duty for several years. And so she lives a life of constant economy and self-denial.

Economy is an excellent thing, but many women carry it to far; that is their small means compel them to eat insufficient food, and not of the right kind, in order that they may make a neat and ladylike appearance in public. For a woman's first thought is of her outside dress, especially if she is in search of work of any kind. She knows the value of a well-fitting dress and neat gloves, and among many of the working women in this city their bodies are starved for the purpose of appearing well dressed. These women, many of them who have known what it is to have comfortable incomes have found that they can live on bread and tea, and they do it. Their small rooms in a lodging house is furnished with a small oil stove, and on it they boil water for tea. It is the most unhealthy diet that they can indulge in, but it is "filling," and satisfies for the time being. An occasional dinner at a cheap restaurant is an event, when they really satisfy their appetite. But sometimes, for a day they will not have even money enough to provide the tea, and one woman living in this way said that she remembered one day when she was obliged to go without breakfast and luncheon, but fortunately she was invited to dine with friends

in the evening. A fashionable woman, whose husband died and left her penniless, left her luxurious home for a hall bedroom in a lodging house, where she made her coffee every morning and had three dinners a week sent in by a caterer. The dinners proved sufficiently large for luncheon next day, and the other four evenings of the week she dined with different friends, who chose this way of assisting her.

This question of eating is a serious one with women who feel that they must economize. And it is more serious than they realize, for although they have a right to disappoint their appetites, they have no right to injure their health. But they cannot be convinced. No one knows what they eat or do not eat, but every one sees what they wear.

And how do they manage to dress well? They have, of course, several dresses which were bought in happier circumstances, and these are carefully worn. Often they are turned and made over perhaps, with a few yards of some new material. It does not take much material to-day to make a bonnet, and deft fingers can do it so well that it will equal a milliner's, and in many instances it is more becoming. For cloaks and other articles they watch the shops for bargains, and soon learn where the best may be had for the money. Occasionally a gown, hat, or cloak is given them by some friend, but it must be very carefully offered for fear of hurting their pride. For these women are ladies who have been able to give away gowns of their own in former years.

These are some of the small economies practiced by women who work for a living, receiving small pay, and who must keep up appearances. They must, before all things, keep out of debt, and knowing how to sew, how to starve, and how to economize generally, they do it. This is poverty; genteel poverty it is called. Doubtless many of these women would gladly fling appearance aside and wear the Irish woman's calico dress and shawl; but they have not the courage to do it. They could not do it; the outward and visible sign of the lady must be retained. And so they struggle on.

There is an army of such women in this and every city. Brave, indeed, they are, and they battle with the world for the most part cheerfully, thankful that they are able to get any work at all. H. C. M.

REWARD INCREASED.

Postmaster General Wannamaker Determined to Stop Mail Robbery.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Postmaster General Wannamaker has issued the following order:

Washington D. C., Aug. 29.—Ordered—In consequence of frequent armed attacks made by highway robbers upon the United States mail in the western states and territories for some time past, the post-office department for the year ending June 30, 1890, will pay the sum of \$1,000 as a reward for the arrest and conviction in the United States court of any person found guilty of making an armed attack upon any stage coach or railway mail car having the mails in transit. This reward will be paid to the person or persons causing such arrest and conviction upon the presentation of satisfactory proof thereto to the department.

Order No. 139 of date July 16, 1889, offering \$200 reward in like cases, is hereby rescinded. JOHN WANNAMAKER, Postmaster General.

Hay Fever.

I have been a periodical sufferer from hay fever since the summer of 1879, and until I used Ely's Cream Balm was never able to find relief. I can truthfully say that Cream Balm cured me. I regard it as of great value and would not be without it during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

I can cheerfully recommend Ely's Cream Balm to the suffering public for hay fever and stoppage of the nasal passages. I have tried it and find it gives immediate relief.—J. E. Rector, Little Rock, Ark.

—If you are nervous or dyspeptic Carter's Little Liver Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.

Stabbed His Wife.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 31.—This morning a man who gave his name as Thompson, and says he has been employed as a reporter for a St. Louis paper, attempted to murder his wife while he was under the influence of liquor. He stabbed her repeatedly in the arm with a pen knife, only ceasing when the knife blade broke off short. The woman's screams attracted neighbors, and Thompson was soon in custody. It is suspected that the name given is assumed. The parties have lived in Fort Wayne but a short time, and little is known of them.

TARIFF REFORMERS

Meet at Green Ridge and Organized a Club—Addresses by Jeff J. Gray and Others.

Green Ridge, Mo., Aug. 31.—[Special]—A large number of democratic farmers and business men, who believe in true democracy and the principles of tariff reform, met at Green Ridge at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a tariff reform club and educating themselves on the great economic question of the day.

A temporary organization was effected by electing John R. Gray, chairman and J. S. Ream, Secretary.

A committee, consisting of W. H. Winfrey, F. A. Logan and J. J. Gray, was appointed to draft by-laws and regulations for a tariff reform club.

It was unanimously resolved to have a technic, for public discussion of the tariff question, at an early day in the future. Messrs. Wm. Kendrick, J. A. Farr and Wm. Berggren were appointed a committee on arrangements therefor.

Messrs. Jeff J. Gray, Wash Wood, W. H. Winfrey and others addressed the meeting on the subject of tariff, in telling speeches, which were received with enthusiastic applause.

About fifty signed the roster of the club which number will be greatly increased in the near future.

Another meeting of the club will be held in about two weeks, when a permanent organization will be effected. A grand picnic will probably be held next month some time, which distinguished speakers will be invited to attend.

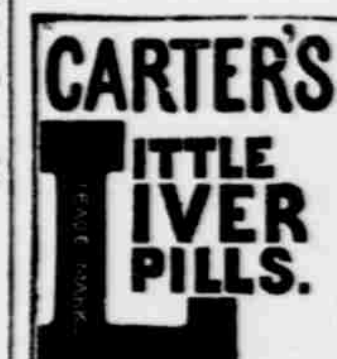
Attempted Murder.

Fort Wayne, Ind., August 31.—The baggage room at the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Depot was to-day the scene of an attempted murder which was only prevented by the prompt action of Policeman O'Ryan. Both parties concerned are colored men. The assailant was Moses Moten, engineer at the Kerr-Murray Manufacturing Company's works, and the man assailed Robert Barnes, brakeman on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway. Moten struck Barnes with a heavy cane and was in the act of shooting him with a revolver when he was seized. Mayor Harding bound the prisoner over in the sum of \$500 for assault and battery with intent to kill.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not extend here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.